HURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1854.

The Hon. Lewis Casslelivered lately, in Michigan, public speech expanatory and defensive of omions and course is respect to domestic slavery, wich opinions and ourse have lately been very severey censured, as ujust and inconsistent, by certain Southern presss formerly warm political supporers of Gen. Cast. As our journal circulates largelyin the Southern States, we think it due to this veeran statesman and public servant, long a politics favorite of the South, that we should aid him tobe heard in the section to which he especially adresses hinself, by inserting his speech in our papr. We may be moved in part to this act of coulesy by the feeling of "auld lang syne," when the eminent citizen stood with us in the Madisonian auks, and gave his fine abilities and efficient labors the cause of conservative republicanism. We therefore spread before our readers so much of his speech as is reported in the Detroit Free Press, with the exception of one or two local references.

THE POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

All the old parties have been somewhat surprised at the results of the elections held during the past year, and the ingenuity of the press has been sordy tested to account for the revolution. A single element is acknowledged to have been po- the vote of 1852 and the vote at the late election : tent, and a single movement in Congress furnished the occasion for a general agitation.

The Haltimore American gives a comparison of the votes cast at the elections held this year with those cast at the Presidential election in 1852. For the sake of showing all possible fairness, that paper gives only the majorities obtained by the Democratic casdidate for President in 1852 over the united vote of all his competitors. The result is as

ties in 1852	jorities in 1854.	15 State
Maine 1,086	26,000	27,086
New Hamphire 7,155	6,500	10,655
Vermont	18.800	4,671
Rhode Island 465	0	2, 65
Connecticut	5 100	4,730
Iowa 403	3 000	8,400
Indiana 7,464	1 59.	22,061
Pennsylvana 10,922	87,007	47,929
Ohio	85,000	70,000
Missouri 3,369	33,180	41,549
New York 1,872	90,000	91,872
New Jersey 5,399	6,975	13,374
Illinois 5,697	20,000	20,697
Michigan 745	15,000	15,745
Wisconsin 2,604	8,000	10,604
est of Section 6 of 74	A min charles of the	889,291
	Control of the second of the s	

The ansexed table shows the result of the Congressional elections in the same States. In sixteen States (three districts yet to be heard from) 137 members to the next Congress have been chosen. One hundred and eight of these are avowed opponents of the Administration, and twenty-nine only are committed to its support. The following table will exhibit the relative changes which have already taken place: 33d Congress. 34th Congress.

Adm't		ACCION IN	Opp
Maine 3	8	1	5
Vermont	8	***	. 3
Pennsylvania16	9	5	20
Ohio12	9		21
Indiana10	1	2	9
Iowa 1	1	1	1
California 2		2	
Florida 1	***	1	***
South Carolna 6		6	
Arkansas 2	****	2	
Missouri 3	4	1	6
New York28	10	5	28
New Jersey 4	1	1	4
Illinois 5	4	*1	6
Michigan 4	Parameter		4
Wisconsin 8	A	*1	da la 1
	ubcarted a sul-	dha tosa	d entre
Total	45	29	108

two years ago a majority of fifty members. In the same States now they are in a minority of seventynine, being a change of 129 in less than two-thirds of the whole House.

* In Illinos two districts and in Wisconsin one district

A Michigan Democratic paper, speaking of the defeat of a Mebraska candidate for Congress, says " he planted himself boldly upon the issue of popular sovereighty and made a splendid run," but he was beaten. It appears from this that the profession of "popular sovereignty" is not always a passport to success in the West more than elsewhere.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. This body is to assemble on Monday next. It will be remembered hat two Senators of the United States are to be chosen, me to fill the place of Mr. MANGUM, whose term expired in the 3d of March, 1853, and one to sucesed Mr. Baiber, whose term will end on the 4th of March next. It is stated with some degree of confidence that Mr. Donny will not be a candidate, but will retain his place as lecretary of the Navy. The Fayetteville Observer, referring to the subject, says:

"It will be unquestionably a session of great interestand enough, but evu they sink into comparative insignificance when compare with other matters which must come for-ward for decisin. Among these we may mention the extension of our sytem of internal improvements; the settlement of the question of banking capital; and the action upon the entir body of statute laws of the State. The session will this be greatly protracted, we doubt not. We shall rejoic to find that there is wisdom enough in the body to selle all these various interests in the best ner for thehonor and prosperity of the State.

INANCES OF VIRGINIA.

J. B. STOVAL, Esq., Treasurer of the State of Virrinis, publishes synopsis of the financial operations of his department or the fiscal year ending 80th September. 1854, from which it appears there were-

In the Treasury st October, 1853..... Received (from Il sources)..... ..8,681,892 80 \$9,018,587 88 Disbursed durin the same period 8 692 242 8 Leaving a blance of ... \$321,345 02

WORTHLESSNE OF PLATFORMS. - The election in the State of New Yo has demonstrated the worthlessness of platforms. Mys. H. Clark mounted some half dozen of them; and thresult is that he almost falls behind DARTEL ULLMANWho was run without any "platform." The "unnecessarand inexpedient" platform which the " Soft-Shell" Countion constructed for Honario Saymoun would haveroved a serious drawback upon his chances had not liquor law veto rallied to his support the liquor and linse men. Mr. BRONSON's "Hard" platform was a dr weight upon him throughout the canwas, and the vote received was rather a personal compliment than an endement of the platform. The people are influenced by ing, practical, and present issues, and not by platforms stale party doctrines .- N. Y. Sun.

Hon. W. S. As has been elected President of the Wilmington and high Railroad Company.

The Reading (PSteam Forge is making hollow axler for railroad cars, first ever turned out on the conti-ment. They have on scientifically tested and are not liable to fracturean sustain more weight, and last

"THE RESULT IN MASSACHUSETTS."

Under this caption we find in the "Union"

vesterday the following article: "We trust that the Southern people, and especially the Southern Whigs, will carefully scrutinize and deliberate upon the result of Monday's election in Massachusetts. Abolition, religious intolerance, and political proscription have swept the State from the centre to the circumfer ence, and revolutionary doctrines reign supreme. In order to let the South see the platform on which the Know-Nothings have triumphed, (and especially in face of the efforts now making to inoculate the South with that dangerous fanaticism,) we copy the following resolutions adopted by a recent convention of that party before the

" Resolved, That we hail with hope and joy the recent brilliant successes of the republican party in the States of Maine, Iowa, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and we trust these victories are a foreshadow of others soon to come, by which the free States shall present one solid

phalanx of opposition to the aggressions of slavery.
"Resolved, That, in the present chaotic condition of parties in Massachusetts, the only star above the horizon is the love of human liberty and the abhorrence of slavery, and that it is the duty of all anti-slavery men to rally around the republican party as an organization which invites the united action of the people on the one transcending question of slave dominion which now divides the Union.

"Whereas Roman Catholicism and slavery, being alike founded and emproted on the basis of ignorance and tyranny, and being therefore natural allies in every wartyranny, and being therefore natural allies in every war-fare against liberty and enlightenment: therefore be it "Resolved, That there can exist no real hostility to Ro-man Catholicism which does not embrace slavery, its na-tural co-worker in opposition to freedom and republican

By way of arriving at a just conclusion in reference to the strange result which has just happened reason to believe, indeed, that these letters emin Massachusetts, we append in parallel columns brace the material particulars of all that had trans

	1852.	1854.
S.	Whig candidates 52.683	
	Demogratic do 45,875	
۴	Freesoil do 28,023	
Ġ	Webster ticket 1 670	Wilson, (Repub.) 6.518
S	Native American 165	Wales, (old-line Dem) 318
ř	PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS.	All others 747
9	128,416	
1	CORP TO SELECT THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF TH	125,751

From this table it will be seen that in the recen election the Whig poll has fallen off one-half, and the Democratic vote more than two-thirds. The Know-Nothings, now charged by the Democratic papers (and perhaps with some truth) as embodying the Freesoil sentiments of the State, have received their largest support from the Democratic ranks, to wit, 31,000 votes out of 46,000, whilst the Whigs have furnished them only 26,000 out of 52,000. It is thus apparent that the Democrats on this occasion, being in a minority themselves, have thrown the greater part of their forces into the new organization. In short, they have pursued the same policy by which they have been characterized ever since 1849; but in this case they have not only coalesced with the political adversaries of the Massa chusetts Whigs, but have actually merged themselves with the Know-Nothings, and thereby endorsed the anti-slavery platform which the Union holds up for the reprobation of the South.

RESULT IN NEW YORK. All speculation being suspended to await the official returns, it is useless to give details. The Courier states the following as the complexion of the Legislature :

The Sanare consists of thirty-two members, who are which was chosen in 1853, will exist one year from the KREMENT OF FRANCE." 31st of December next. The political predilections of the Senators are as follows: Whigs 23. Democrats 9. Whig

The Assembly is chosen yearly, and is composed of 128 members. Full returns of the result of the late election show that the next Assembly will be composed of 82 and afterwards in other parts of France. Whigs, 48 Democrats, and 3 elected as Temperance canon joint ballot, it will be seen, is 50.

THE RESULT IN ILLINOIS.

to have full returns from all the districts, but confidently announces the result in each as if it had been certainly ascertained. According to its statements the following gentlemen have been elected:

1. ELIHU B. WASHBURN, Whig, re-elected-mai, 4,100. 2. JAS. H. WOODWORTH, Fusionist-majority 3,000. 3. JOHN O. NORTON, Whig, re-elected-majority 2,500.

4. James Knox, Whig, re-elected-majority 2,000. 5. WM. A. RICHARDSON, Democrat, re-elected. 6. THOMAS L. HARRIS, Dem. elected over YATES, Whig.

7. JAMES C. ALLEN, Democrat, re-elected. 8. LYMAN TRUMBULL, Anti-Nebraska Democrat. 9. S. S. MARSHALL, Nebraska Democrat.

In the Legislature the Democrats have nine Senators holding over, and a chance for five others, making a majority. In the House the Fusionists have a large majority. NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

The Newark Daily Advertiser publishes returns

from all parts of New Jersey, which show the fol-lowing results of the election for Members of

9	1852. W.	D.	1854	W.	D.	Lo
3	1. Stratton, Dem	369	Clawson, W	2,200	1	2,5
9	2. Skeiton, Dem	991	Robbins, W	2,500	44	3.4
ì	3. Lilly, Dem	1,873	Bishop, W			
3	4. Vail, Dem	2,982	Vail, D			
1	5. Pennington, Whig 167	THOUSE	Pennington, W.			
	107	6,215 167	and and a	7,500	525	13,0
1	Democratic majority 1852	6,048	Whig maj. 1854	CHARLE		

It will be seen by this table that the loss to the Democratic party in the State of New Jersey since 1852 is upwards of 13,000.

The funeral ceremonies of Mrs. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, who died in this city on Thursday week | the Government. He has recently been in Paris, ly as it would a citizen of Boston or New Orleans. In took place on Sunday last at Trinity Church, in the city of New York.

CINCINNATI FINANCIAL TROUBLES .- We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday that matters had assumed a more quiet appearance in the neighborhood of Third street. The Gazette says:

"The notes of the Clinton Bank of Columbus, the City were not current to-day. From Monday to Wednesday night last (three days) \$276,000 of the notes of the free banks of Indiana were returned to the Auditor's office and cancelled and the stocks delivered to the banks The returns are not less than \$50,000 every day. The circulation is now reduced to \$5,000,000."

RUSSIAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND .- Two hundred and four of the late garrison at Aland are confined at Lewes. The men are Finlanders, but the officers, although Russian born, are descendants of French and German families. The officers are permitted out on parele. A large shed has been fitted up for the men to make up toys in for sale to the public; and here may be seen a considerable number of them seated on the ground cutting out of single pieces of wood with a knife chains, representations of crowns of thorns, and puzzies. Most all the mer speak three languages-Turkish, Swedish, and Rues. The London Times says:

"If a comparison were made between the prisoners now in this jail and one of our regiments we almost fear the 'Northern barbarians' would carry off the palm. The majority of them are not only able to read, but can write tolerably wall, particularly the eargeants and other subordinate officera."

MR. SOULE'S DIFFICULTY.

Late English papers, and from them some of our ment to the return of the American Minister, Mr. Soule, to Spain through the French territory. The probable that the French Government would permit a man, however offensive or suspected, to ap- France. proach the capital through France; and then refuse him leave to quit the country by the same way. Private letters, however, which we received from London by the steamer of the 1st instant, have enhad gone from France to England, and it was per- France and Paris. Mr. Soule took it, and on his arrival mission to pass from that country through France at Calais, in France, Mr. Souzz left the boat in which he back to Spain which was refused by the French had crossed the channel and was proceeding with the authorities. We have since received from our other passengers to take railway for Paris. But no soonday previous. This letter we have no doubt pre- that passage through or sejourn in france was positively sents the leading facts of Mr. Soule's case correct- forbidden to him. ly. Its statements are corroborated by those of another respectable American sojourning in Paris, whose letter will be found on another page, and may be relied on as substantially correct. We have pired on the 30th ultimo, the latest date from Pare A great many particulars connected with the affair are given in letters and papers from Europe, but they are of a nature not readily to have been made public, if true, and are hardly to be relied on: Our has received from London, which states that "our Minister, Mr. Mason, was treated with rude incivility when he asked for an official explanation in regard to the indignity offered to Mr. Soule." We trust that this statement will turn out to be unfounded; for we are sure that the deportment of no Minister could less invite incivility than that of Mr. MASON, and we should be disposed less easily to excuse an act of official rudeness towards him than the brusque expulsion of Mr. Soule, as in the latter case there might have been reason, real or ima-

ginary, for the incivility. The London Times, in an article on the subject, places the expulsion of Mr. Soule on purely personal grounds; and there is no doubt (says the New York Express) that on these grounds alone Mr. Soule was refused a traverse through France. Indeed, the Paris correspondent of the very paper Mason's note has not yet been replied to. through which Mr. SANDERS addresses the public Bavs :

"Some weeks ago the Minister of Foreign Affairs intimated to Mr. Mason, informally, that he should be gratified if he (Mr. M.) would privately prevent Mr. Souls from coming to France. Mr. Mason naturally did not accede to the request. Last Thursday, being at the Ministry upon other business, and yet ignorant of the stoppage of Mr. Soule, he asked M. Drouys Dr L'Huys why he had desired that Mr. S. be advised to avoid France. The Minister replied THAT THEY HAD PROOF OF elected every odd year; consequently, the present Senate, His Having Expressed Hostility to the Present Gov-

> This hostility (says the Express) was very freely expressed not only in the south of France, when Mr. Soule was there, but in Lyons, when Mr. Soule there got into difficulty with the policeman,

Public opinion in this country on the subject has didates. Whig majority over all 36. The Whig majority, had as yet little opportunity to manifest itself. Turning to the New York Evening Post, among the ablest of Domocratic journals, and with as little The Chicago (Democratic) "Times" of the 11th liking for the Emperor of France or Emperors in neral as any other journal of its party, we find an tion in Illinois differently from what has been re- article on the treatment of Mr. Soule and of the ported through the Telegraph. It does not appear general question involved, from which we extract the annexed passages:

> "We do not by any means agree with those who are attempting to exalt this affair into an insult offered by the French Government to that of the United States. Mr. Soule was not in France in any official capacity; he was not accredited to its Government; he did not in any manner represent our country within its limits; in France he was simply an American citizen. The stopping of Mr. Soule at the frontier was no more an insult to our nation than if he had been the inventor of a sewing machine who was taking it out to Paris to secure a patent for it." * * * * "It frequently happens that Americans are stopped by the police in European countries and turned back in their journey, with less reason probably than there was in the case of Mr. Soule. It strikes us that these cases ought to be first dispatched by our Government.

"If Mr. Soule had no other way of proceeding to Spain from London except through France the case would be a clear one : we would fight for the right of way. But the Southampton steamers offer a most convenient method of reaching Spain without his choice of a dozen landing places on the Spanish him into France, that we should insist upon his

going thither? before our police courts can be."

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 30, 1854. All friends of peace and international harmony will re-States with France, is announced as satisfactorily arrangto be on our side, and the reparation to be due from

question, thus clothed with a character which, by the comitty of nations, should of itself have exempted him from playing a part a t a so-called conference of American of \$3,000 was declared forfeited.

the operation of any personal antipathy of which he might | Ministers at Brussels, where, if we are rightly informed, be the object, was the bearer of public despatches from the chief topics of discussion were not exclusively of the American Legation in London, and perhaps from the American interest. In short, Mr. Soule had done what own, have recently contained references to an al- Government in Washington, to the American Legation in he could to obtain an unenviable notoriety in society and leged difficulty interposed by the French Government to the return of the American Minister. Mr. their destination, and the bearer was obliged to take them in the character he has been so anxious to assume. back with him to London. Here is prima facie grave matter of offence. But let me hacten to say that the testimony as right of excluding from the territory of France such peraffair was so obscurely alluded to that, added to the yet is all exparts. Americans here will await with much sons as they did not think fit to admit. Not long ago, for leave that Mr. S. has lately been spending interest further developments. The facts of the case, instance, M. Kossuth was informed, on his arrival at Marome time in Paris, which he of course reached by with names and dates, arc, so far as is yet known, simply travelling through French territory, we gave the these. My readers will doubtless have understood alreastory but little credence. It seemed to us very im- dy that Mr. Soule, the American representative at

It seems that upon the breaking up of the myshim to England, he set out upon his return to Spain. The lightened us on the subject. Mr. Soule, it appears, usually taken and most convenient route lies through regular Paris correspondent the letter which is er was his foot upon French soil than he was stopped by a policeman, who intimated to him that he must immedisubjoined, and which should have reached us the ately return to the boat, and with the boat to England;

"But, sir, I am the Minister Peninotentiary of the United States to the Court of Spain, and I am directly on my way to my post.'

"We are aware of your diplomatic character, but we are nevertheless ordered not to allow you to proceed. must return to the boat."

1 am not only Minister of the United States to Spain, but I am the bearer of Government despatches to the American Legation in Paris. Here is my passport as such, and there are my despatches."

he official of the French police hesitated a moment. It seemed to occur to him that by the law of nations the statement of the question, as just put by Mr. Souls, pre-Government paper, the Union, publishes a letter it sented an unexpected and embarrassing incident. But it probably occurred to him that the laws of nations could not be held to bind his master any more than the constitution and laws of France. At any rate he replied to Mr. Sourz that his passport as bearer of despatches would not avail him; that he must immediately return to England. May I not send my courier into Pags with my depatches ?" replied the Minister.

"No; your despatches must go back with you to Eng-

There was no remedy. Mr. Soulz had to submit, and did return to London. Thence he communicated his mishap by letter to our Minister in Paris, Mt. Mason. The latter gentleman immediately dispatched his Secretary of Legation, Mr. Platt, to London, to learn particulars more fully and confer with Mr. Souls. Upon Mr. P.'s return with confirmation of the facts as above stated, Mr. Mason immediately made the affair matter of a note to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, asking from him an explanation of this conduct towards a man clothed with the character of representative of the United States. Mr.

I have been informed further, and believe, that in a private conversation just prior to the 24th between Mr. Mason and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the York. latter intimated that Mr. Soule would not be allowed to return through France, and Mr. M. was informally requested to signify the same to Mr. S. Our worthy Minster here very properly declined to consider any other than an official and formal proposition from the French functionary. None was made : but in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Mason as to the causes of this official antipathy to Mr. Soulz, which it was proposed to display so offensivey, it was said that Mr. Sours was the notorious and avowed enemy of the existing order of things in France.

I give the above facts, which I have no doubt are substantially true. But, as remarked above, they present to us only one side of the case, and I shall look with anxiety for the facts on the other side, which must be grave, indeed, to justify the disrespect offered in the person of Mr. Sours to the dignity of the United States.

I cannot help fearing that the present difficulty brought about with something like premeditation by Mr. Soulz. I am sorry to believe that in furtherance of his the United States in a European war.

An article in the London Times, on the case of Mr. Soule, has excited a good deal of attention, both in England and on this side, from a supposition that it expresses the opinion of the British Government. Whether this supposition be well or ill-founded, the article is distinguished by ability and an apparent familiarity with the question. We therefore give it to our readers : PROM THE LONDON TIMES OF OCTOBER 30.

The French Government have taken an unusual though not an unwarrantable step, when all the facts of the case are known, in declining to allow Mr. Soule, the Minister of the United States accredited to Madrid, to enter the territories of the French Empire. We understand that this gentleman expressed himself in very strong language upon his return to London, after an ineffectual attempt o continue his journey through France, from Calais or Boulogne, and that the personal affront to which Mr. by Mr. Mason, the American Charge d'Affaires in Paris. country. It is to be regretted that men who are intrusted with the important and responsible duty of representing such a country as the United States in Europe should display so much sensitiveness on so paltry an occasion. Whatever affronts may befall Mr. Soule have been richly coming in sight of France. The voyage is per-formed with great dispatch, and he might have had earned by himself since he set foot in Europe, and, while or Portuguese coast. What official necessity takes to strangers, he can claim no especial consideration for the country to which he is accredited.

"We make these remarks not for the purpose of The circumstances of this case are, however, peculiar, justifying in the least degree the French Sovereign and there is reason to apprehend that they will give rise in the step he has taken, but for the sake of putting to some discussion. In the first place, Mr. Soule is by the affair upon its true footing. Mr. Soule is a birth a Frenchman, and, although he has done all that person who naturally fell under the observation of lay in his power to repudiate his national character and he French police. He was believed in France to to assume that of a citizen of the United States, it can miners, and the return for their efforts was all that could have meddled with the politics of Spain, and to hardly be contended that the French Government is bound be reasonably expected. have been concerned in fomenting a revolt against to take no account of his origin, or to regard him precisewhere it is not at all likely that his language and adopting a new country, it would at least have been in behavior were of a kind to encourage loyalty to- good taste if Mr. Soule had not forgotten that he owed wards the Emperor. He is a Frenchman by birth something to the land of his birth. The United States eloquent, persuasive, imprudent, and endowed with a marvellous faculty of getting into scrapes. He got into several in Spain, and he is now in another Pierce selected him as his representative in Spain appawith Louis Bonaparte, between whom and him self rently because he had identified himself with the party this is a personal matter, and no more an insult to which did not disguise its intentions upon Cubs. With our nation than the case of a Frenchman brong ht | the political effects of such a nomination we are not here concerned; but no sooner had Mr. Soule arrived at Madrid, where he was received in official society, than his son contrived to pick a ridiculous quarrel with the Duke of Alba, at the house of M. de Turgot, the French Ambassador, which was followed by a duel with M. de Turgot ret that just as the unpleasant affair of the arrest of the | imself, in which that gentleman was most dangerously French Consul at San Francisco, which threatened for a wounded. The outrage thus offered to the brother-in-law oment to interrupt the friendly relations of the United of he Emperor of the French and to his Ambassador was erid ently not a fortuitous circumstance. The career of ed, another incident should have occurred of quite as Mesa s. Soule, both father and son, in Madrid continued having thrown large quantities into market; and we renenacing a character in its bearings upon those relations. in the same course both in politics and in society. They But this time, I am most happy to say, the right appears freely a sectiated with the revolutionary leaders in different part a of Europe. The Spanish Government were estisfied t hat they traced the active participation of Mr. expedient to adopt the uncourteous and harsh measure of drid shortly before he left that capital. In the south of fund for the redemption of the principal whenever due. arresting, on his way through French territory to the France, which Mr. Soule visited for a short time in the Court to which he was accredited, and expelling from course of the , summer, he held without disguise language France, an American diplomatic functionary of the highest with reference to the head of the French Government

The French Government, under all preceding regimes, seilles, that he would not be allowed to enter the cour The other day, upon Mr. Soule's landing at Calais or Boulogae, he was politely informed by the police that orders had arrived not to allow him to proceed. No ob-Government. Some expostulation followed, and a reference was made by telegraph to the authorities in Paris, who confirmed the refusal of the local police. So Mr. No one, we imagine, will see much reason to pity Mr. tory, for whatever right he may have possessed as a French citizen was waived by his own act, and he may console himself with the reflection that thousands of bet-ter men than himself are just now excluded from that soil to which they profess more attachment than he can do. His grievance, if it be one, is a private affair, and, though he happens to hold the commission of a Minister of the United States in Spain, he has no public or official char-

acter in France or any other country.

We advert to the subject because we find that there is some disposition on the part of the Ministers of the United States here and in Paris to give an importance to this affair which it does not possess, and to demand explanaernment had a perfect right to take if it thought fit. We hope that we may be permitted to tell these Ministers, in a friendly spirit, that if they do really resort to violent measures for such a cause they will not be supported by public opinion in Europe, or probably in the United States. It cannot be supposed that the American people are insensible to the inconvenience of appointing as their envoys in Europe men who set every rule of social and political life at defiance; who mix with gentlemen of character and station only to insult and assail them, and then fall back into that congenial society which has been thrown on our shores by the political convulsions of former years. No class of statesmen has been more favorably received or more generally respected in Europe than the Ministers of the United States, when they brought with them the qualities which may be reasonably expected in men filling their position; but it is too much to require that the mere title of an American Minister should exempt such a person as Mr. Soule has shown himself to be from the penalties which attach to his conduct.

FROM NORFOLK TO CADIZ.

We give below the suggestions of a practical and agacious writer. If his plan is not adopted now, will be whenever railroad communication is established between Cadiz and France, via Madrid:

The interesting letters of Lieut. MAURY, three of which ave been published in the National Intelligencer, conperning the capabilities of Virginia for profitable internal of Norfolk is clearly shown to be the most central harbor in the United States. Mr. Maury has explained how the commercial impor-

by the supineness of Virginia and the activity of New

But Virginia is reviving now; her railroads will soon penetrate every part of the State and reach the Ohio river, and then the port of Norfolk and all the ports of the Chesapeake will begin to be extensive marts for com-

In addition to internal trade, foreign commerce is necessary to build up great cities, and of that New York has at present almost a monopoly. To compete with her the cities bordering on the waters of the Chesapeake should have a line of steamships running to Europe.

We want Mr. Maury's suggestions for the internal improvements carried into effect, and we want also a steampacket line such as was proposed by Mr. FLETCHER, of Kalorama, several years ago. His plan was, if we recollect rightly, that Baltimore should build one vessel, the District of Columbia (including Alexandria) one, Richmond and Petersburg one, and Norfolk and Portsmouth one : these to be united in a monthly line between Norfolk and Cadiz, (by way of the Azores,) and from thence, ultra political views he would not be unwilling to embroil if thought advantageous, to Constantinople. But, as Mr. Maury says, the thinking men are ten years ahead of the Legislatures. It may be several years before a charter unite the waters of the Chesapeake Bay with the Medi-

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Northern Light arrived at New York yesterday morning, bringing California dates to the 24th ultimo (one week later than the advices by the North Star) and about four hundred and fifty passengers and \$564,400 in specie.

The time made by the passengers by this arrival is the quickest yet recorded between New York and San Francisco, being only twenty days and twelve hours.

The trial of WALKER, of the Sonora expedition, bad terminated in a verdict of not guilty. As a compulsory process could not be issued against the French Consul, he was formally invited to attend as a witness, but declined. Considerable excitement existed still in regard to the MEIGGS frauds, and the apprehension of Smyth Clark ; Soule conceives himself to have been subjected has been the late Mayor's clerk, charged with having unlawfully taken up as an affair of national and political importance detained in his hands sums amounting to \$300,000, had added no little to the public indignation. The latter was and by Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister in this in custody and examinations had taken place without his giving a satisfactory explanation.

Hamilton Bowie, the late City Treasurer, had also been arrested, charged with having fraudulently taken away the books, papers, and moneys belonging to the treasury, in particular the sum of \$336,000 in city warrants which remain unaccounted for by him. His defence was he has forfeited his claim to the courtesy usually shown that the newly-elected treasurer had not complied with the requirements of the law, and hence the withholding his diplomatic character, which is, of course, confined to of the papers, books, moneys, &c. The case had not been decided.

Additional forgeries by Meiggs had been discovered, but further inquiries had much reduced the amount of the actual cash taken away by him. It probably did not exceed \$50,000.

The mines were yielding to the satisfaction of the

The rainy season had commenced. Several shocks of earthquake were felt sensibly at San Francisco on the 21st.

The Governor of the State had appointed the 23d o November to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving.

WRECK OF THE SHIP NEW ERA. The last accounts from New York in reference to the wreck of this ill-fated emigrant vessel from Bremen state that the steamer sent out for her relief left the wreck at half-past nine yesterday morning. The captain and all the officers and crew, except the steward, were saved. Of four hundred souls on board one hundred and fifty-six only were saved. Great numbers were found dead, lashed to the rigging. There appears to have been two hundred and forty-eight lost. Three of the saved have

VIRGINIA STATE STOCK .- We had occasion some weeks ago to refer to the depreciation of Virginia State stock in New York, in consequence of the Indiana State Banks marked that there was no just cause of apprehension on the part of the holders of such stock, being among the best in the Union. The interest has always been punctually paid. The Richmond Dispatch mentions a fact The Government of his Imperial Majesty has thought it Soule in so me of the disturbances which occurred in Ma- worthy of note, that the State has established a sinking

> HEAVY PORFRITURE .- Tuesday week was the day set in the criminal court in St. Louis for the trial of Wilson C. Baker, charged with an assault with intent to kill Hoff

NEW BOOKS

THE WESTERN HOME AND OTHER PORMS. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney. Philadelphia: Parry & McMillan, suc-cessors to A. Hart, late Carey & Hart, 1854." With a very fine portrait of the authoress. 12mo. pp. 359. For sale in Washington by Franck Taylon, Pennsylvania

This volume contains many poems that have never before een published, and among them is that which gives its title the collection-the longest, but in our opinion by no means the best, in the book. Mrs. Sigounney is one of the most industrious writers we have of either sex. From the number of her productions it is very certain she cate the Court of Madrid, is the gentleman whose peregrinajection was made to his passport, and no reason was astions have provoked the above proceedings on the part of
signed for this decision beyond the will of the French
are from time to time given to the public must not expect to find her always under the inspiration of the muse. The character of Mrs. Sigourney's mind is essentially terious Congress of American Diplomates, held recently at Ostend, Mr. Soula proceeded to London. Last week, (24th October,) having got through with the business that took been her design in every thing she has written, prose or poetry, to point out, illustrate, or enforce by example Soule's wrongs. If he has been affronted, the exception made to his prejudice is obviously on personal grounds, and has nothing to do with his public character, which was not involved in the question. It would be absurd to contend that he has any right to enter the French terrifounded, that impressions are more easily made upon the founded, that impressions are more easily made upon the minds of the young, and become more permanent, when conveyed in the smooth succession of harmonious sounds than through the harsher medium of didactic prose.

In the volume before us there are many pieces of more than common merit, of which, as they are in different styles of composition, it would be difficult to say which is best. The "Scottish Weaver," which occupies more than twenty pages, and which, she tells us in a note at the end, is almost a literal version of circumstances related in a book recently published in England, and written by the weaver himself, struck us as being particelarly interesting, from its simplicity, the deep pathon of the story, and the important moral it inculcates. "The Indian Summer" is a short piece in blank verse, containing some beautiful thoughts and poetic imagery. Much has been said about the origin of the name which. by common consent, has been given to the fine weather with which we are generally blessed in this climate in the month of November. In a short note to this piece Mrs. Sigourney, on what authority she does not say, tells. us that "an aged chief said to our ancestors 'the white man's summer is past and gone, but that of the Indian begins when the leaves fall." The stanzas to "Memory" are very beautiful; and so, indeed, we might go on to say of nearly all the poems in this collection. Bus wherefore should we enlarge upon the merits of a lady who has for more than a quarter of a century annually contributed so much to the entertainment and instruction of the public? FAMOUS PERSONS AND PLACES. By N. PARKER WILLIS.

New York: Charles Scribner, 1854." 12mo. pp. 402. For sale in Washington by Taylon & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue.

The critic by trade is placed in a false position when he happens to light upon a book in which he can find no appropriate food for the carping, cynical proclivities of his appetite. Like a shark out of his element, his weapons improvement, are attracting much attention. The port are no longer of use. It is the "natur of the critter" to breathe freely only when in full chase of his prey. To pounce upon the faults of an unwary author is all of life he enjoys; if there be beauties in his way, he leaves them tance of this place has been superseded by New York, viz. to the discovery of the reader; and this is the true instinct of courtesy, for who does not know how much it enhances the delight of every discoverer to feel that he owes it to his own upprompted taste or genius?

Simply to announce that a book is from the pen of W. P. WILLIS would be enough, no doubt, to awaken all the interest in the reading class which author or publisher could desire. But then to stop here what would become of the trade? The poor critic must do something to show that he is part and parcel of the literature of the day; and if he can find no occasion to use, what a late itinsrant orator called "the tomahawk of vituperative satire," he must either be content to swell the echo of the lauding multitude or, like Othello, cry my "occupation's gone."

We are not sure that the greater part of these sketches of famous persons and places have not already appeared under other forms; but the admirer of the lively and ingenious author will not be sorry to see them collected in a single volume, which may be picked up or laid down, as leisure or inclination may prompt, without taxing the memory to preserve the continuity of its narratives. There is a familiar case and sprightliness in Mr. Willis's epistolary style, a freshness of life and truth in his pencillings," and, better than all, a gentlemanly avoidance of any expression that can effend the most scrupucan be obtained for this line of steamers, which would lous delicacy, which will always make his book a safe as well as agreeable companion for the drawing-room. plain, democratic citizen, one of the "sovereigns" of the United States, might complain perhaps that the author betrays too marked a fondness for the "higher orders" of society in his travels; but, as he had the good fortune te obtain an introduction to and to be often domesticated with some of the oldest and noblest English families, it would have been ingratitude rather than a right American feeling in him not to have warmly expressed his pleasure at their reception and treatment of him. There is hardly a letter that does not contain something amusing, some sketch or description to excite the interest and waken the historical reminiscences of the reader. He must be a gloomy misanthrope indeed who cannot smile at the ludicrous scene of confusion produced at Lord Eglinton's tournaments by a sudden fall of rain. The description is highly dramatic, and the contrast of coetumes before and after the shower is hit off with admirable felicity.

FATAL CATASTROPHE. -- On Tuesday evening, at Providence, a boy who had gone off with a gun against his father's consent on his return said that he would go down into the cellar and pretend to hang himself, so that his father would not punish him. His father came home in an hour, and, upon going into the cellar, found his son, hanging, dead. He had mounted upon a cask and fastened a rope about his neck, and it is supposed that the cask fell over and the little fellow was left suspended.

ARREST FOR FORGING LAND PAPERS. -Anderson B. Graham, of Wayne county, (N. Y.) a respectably connected young man, has been arrested upon a charge of forging bounty land papers, on some of which he has obtained bounty land warrants, under the name of E. C. budlow. In preparing forged papers in Oswego county he styled hi Wm. R. Graham. There are eighteen cases already dis-covered in which he is believed to have been the forger, and he is supposed to be connected with other persons who have been arrested for like offences in Pennsylvania.

New Pass .- If all the new and practicable passes announced within a year past as having been discovered in the California mountains be correctly described there must be quite a number of excellent roadways through the great Sierra Nevada. Our latest California journals announce another new one as having been lately discovered by Drs. Knight and Toby, near the head-waters of the most easterly branch of the Middle Fork of the San Joaquia, by which a direct communication may be opened between Mariposa and Salt Lake, distance 500 miles.

ARRIVAL OF UNITED STATES TROOPS .- Col. E. J. STEP-TOE arrived at Salt Lake City with his command, on rouse for California, on the 31st of August. The officers under Col. Steptoe are Major Reynolds, Capt. R. Ingalls, Quar-termaster and Commissary: Lieutenants Tyler, Mowry, Livingston, Chandler, and Allston; H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon. There are about 175 soldiers, being two companies of ar-tillery, one of infantry, and about one hundred and fifty tillery, one of infantry, and about one hundred and fifty laborers or Quartermaster's men; one hundred wagons and carriages, and about one thousand head of horses and mules. It is understood that Col. Steptee purposes hiring winter quarters in Salt Lake City for the officers and troops, and locating the laborers, &c. in Rush Valley, about ten miles south of Tooele city.

EDITORIAL INVALLIBILITY .- We take the following from Epironial Invallibility.—We take the following from an English paper: A distinguished editor was in his study. A long thin gentleman was announced. With an asthmatic voice, but in a tone of studied civility, the stranger said: "Sir, your journal of yesterday contained false information." "Impossible, sir; but tell me what you allude to." "You said that Mr. M. had been tried." True." "Condemned." "Very true." "Hang."
Most true." "Now, sir, I am the gentleman himself." "Most true." "Now, sir, I am the gentleman himself."
"Impossible!" "I assure you it is a fact, and now I hope that you will contradict what you have alleged."
"By no means, sir." "How! what do you mean? You are deranged." "I may be so, sir, but I will not do ia." "I will complain to a magistrate." "As you please; but I never retract. The most that I can do for you is to announce that the rope broke, and that you are now alive and in health. I have my principle, sir; I never deceive.